/262 cont./

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1. (cont.)
the Indians near Rio de Janeiro, in Debret, Voyage pittoresque et historique du Brésil /Picturesque and historical journey to Brazil/, Vol. 1, Paris, 1836, Plate 5.

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Boys learn how to shoot arrows at an early age; I saw boys three to four years old handling small weapons. These weapons (see under "Toys" /see pp. 241 ff./) serve for practice in shooting. First they shoot toward a fixed goal, a soft, cylindrically shaped root about 30 centimeters high and ten centimeters thick, which is set in the sand (Ill. 109). Later the father proceeds to instruction with the movable target. The father rolls a bast ring along on the ground. The boy stands about ten meters away from the father and shoots from ever greater distances into the moving ring. The arrow must remain hanging in the bast. A little boy four years old succeeded in doing this on the third shot at a distance of two meters. This bast ring [(wă)šĭŏlŏlŏ̆] is a ring-shaped bast pad three and a half centimeters thick and 18 1/2 centimeters in diameter, which is tightly wound with bast (Pl. 56, Ill. 2). Ehrenreich (Berlin 3960) designates it erroneously as a ring for carrying objects on the head, a practice which is not customary among the Karajá Indians. Later comes shooting at a flying target, with green gourds thrown into the air. Thus, the boys learn to shoot the bow at an early age and in general achieve great accuracy. There were Indians who made almost no missed shots while fishing; there were others, however, who were less skilled.

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The bow consists of palm wood. This wood (ŏlōtŏ̆, wŏălūŏ̆) allegedly grows only in the Tapirapé region. In any case, the Indians of the south horde, according to their unanimous testimony, obtain their bows or the material for them from the Karajá of the north horde or from the Tapirapé themselves. As a result, I was able to acquire bows only in the north horde; they were precious possessions in the south horde.

The bow is round, often slightly flattened on the front side, tapers /263/ /Ills. 109-112 appear here/ /264/ toward both ends,

[Text Continues on P. 182]

5. Krause--194 E-5 (1908) 1911 SP9 Caraja SP9

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1. Archer.

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2. Target ring.

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3 a–c. Small carrying-gourds.

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4 a–c. Club sticks.

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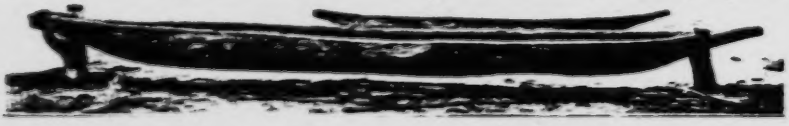

5. Karaja boat on work-rack.

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11. Play and Sport.

Children's Toys.

857 868 Children at an early age imitate the activities of the adults: the boys practice shooting, rowing, fishing, and plaiting; the girls, spinning and cooking. Small-scale implements of the 524 adults are used in this. In addition, however, there are some implements which serve purely for play, such as small boats, imitations of the guns, tops, and clay dolls. Other games need no further equipment, such as balls, string game, etc., or are limited to adult men, such as the humming top, whizzing disk, and puzzle carving.

As for small-scale imitations of the implements of the adults, the boys use small bows and arrows, nets, and oars; the /305/ girls, small spindles and clay dishes. Strangely enough, small lances are entirely lacking.

524 411 The bows vary in length. The smallest have a bowstring length of only 27 to 32 centimeters and a very crude construction which does not measure up to that of the large bows. Small, unfeathered arrows of split cane are shot with them (Ill. 160 a, b). They serve for the first shooting attempts of small boys. Larger bows, intended for boys from three to four years old and older, fluctuate between 60 and 120 centimeters in length, depending on the age of the boys. Their construction corresponds to that of the undecorated bows of the adults; only a single bow bears as decoration a white-colored cotton winding with a maize leaf in the center and a feather tassel on the upper end /Ill. 160 appears here/ (Ill. 161). The arrows for these bows in part exhibit types other than those of the adults. Arrows with barbs (fish arrows) and similarly those with a toothed wooden point are lacking. Arrows with bamboo blade points (Ill. 162c) are very rare; on the other hand, those with a round wooden point, /Ill. 161 appears here/ which is 25-40 centimeters long, with a shaft length of approximately 80 centimeters (Ill. 162 a, b), are common. It is noteworthy that the feathering of such arrows in the case of three of my specimens has a character different from the common

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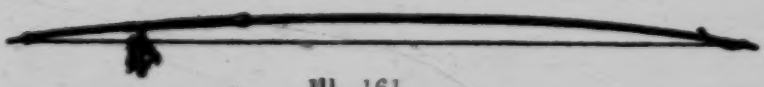
type. The feathers are halved and fastened to the shaft by a continuous spiral winding (Ill. 162d); it is similar to the pitch-feathering, except that the pitch is lacking (see also above, p. 187). Bird arrows, which are used to kill birds, are common and consist of a cane shaft pointed in front (mãlõl; Ill. 163). Whether the blunt arrows are used for bird hunting or whether they are supposed to prevent injuries during practice or serve for shooting vertically into the air is not known to me. They have either a lump of wax in front (Ill. 164a), or the entire arrow consists of one piece of cane whose circularly carved root knob serves as

Ill. 160 a, b.
Smallest child's bow with arrow.



Ill. 161.
Child's bow.

a blunt point (Ill. 164b). Inserted wooden-knob points are lacking here, too (however, see Šavajé /see p.323 and pages 328 - 330/). For shooting vertically or diagonally into the air, there are arrows upon whose wooden point is pushed a small nut with a lateral hole (Ill. 165). The weighting by means of the fruit has the effect that the arrow, at the turning point, /306/ turns with the point downwards; I did not hear a whistling sound in connection with the shooting of these arrows.

[868] Targets for shooting practice are, first of all, oblong fruits which are stuck into the sand; later, moving bast rings (wãšiõlõlo); and, finally, gourds thrown into the air.

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868 501 In order to learn to row, boys use small oars, which in general are similar in shape to those of the adults, but sometimes deviate in the shape of the blade (Ill. 166a). They are 64-96 centimeters long. Only one specimen /Ills. 162-166 appear here/ /307/ showed painting with red and black squares (Ill. 166b). They, too, have two grooves in the handle cylinder.

868 227 For learning to fish, boys use small anchored nets (hãdeke, lãhole) knotted out of bast, which they set up in the water on the edge of the sandbanks; they are mounted on two long side rods and are kept stretched by several vertical struts (Ill. 86). /Ill. 167 appears here/

868 283 Girls learn to spin and cook. They have small spindles on which they twist serviceable threads at an early age. One sees girls from six to seven years old already spinning almost constantly. The spinning whorls are either double-conical clay whorls or wooden whorls that are dome-shaped on one side (Ill. 167). This primitive shape has thus been preserved among the children, whereas it seems to have been lost to the adults.

868 415 Small clay dishes appear in all sizes; the larger ones may actually be used for cooking, whereas the smaller ones serve only as playthings. The actual cooking utensils are partly blackened with soot on the outside, in other words, have been exposed to the fire. Besides the usual forms (pot, Ill. 168a) and bowl (Ill. 168 b,c), other forms also appear: bowl with convex bottom (Ill. 168d), dish (Ill. 168 e,f); a four-part dish (Ill. 168g), the use of which did not become clear to me despite the long Indian explanation of the mother concerned, seems to be used for a very special purpose. /Ill. 168 appears here./

524 415 [184] /308/ All the other dishes are used only for play; some of them are not fired and are so small that cooking with them is impossible. It is surprising in this connection that in addition to the usual types there are quantities of different, almost European-looking vessels, which, strangely enough, all come from the village on the Tapirapé mouth. I did not see these peculiar forms

[TEXT CONTINUES ON P. 246]

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526 Diving is practiced a great deal; they are very skillful at it, dive for a very long time, and bring up lost objects almost with certainty. It is said that exercises in competitive diving take place, at which the winner receives an arrow. They are equally skilled in

[868] Swimming. Children allegedly are not taught it, but learn it through imitation and trial (like walking). They swim rapidly and with endurance. In one village all the young people swam after my boats. At my request they demonstrated for me the various methods of swimming: the men thrust their right and left arm forward alternately, turning over on the side concerned; the women paddle like dogs, but with both arms simultaneously, that is to say, with both arms closed they thrust them forward and under; girls are said to like to lie on their backs and, with both arms outstretched, to strike backwards with a jerk. According to another report, however, the women are said not to know how to swim (?). In swimming races, the distance from one bank of the river to the other (6-800 meters) serves as the course.

The most popular physical exercise is wrestling. At every opportunity, young people practice it; it then proceeds wholly without restraint. The holds are the same as ours, but interlocking the legs seems to be customary. Injuries to arms and legs are said to occur, but fatal ones only if the person concerned falls on his penis. The opponent is not blamed for this.

[527] When the tracajá lays eggs (August to September), wrestling matches (ĭdjāzŏ́) are said to take place; when there is fishing for the tartaruga in the lagoons (September to /314/ October), all-day wrestling festivals (ănărkăn) take place. On these occasions the entire young male population wrestles. The one who causes the most falls is called dĕrĭdŏ́ (= chief); he is given presents by the others, such as arrows and the like. A person who has never been thrown in wrestling is called ĭdjāzūdŭ́; he is also permitted to wear the arm cuffs as well as feather ornamentation, like a married man. The designations ĭdjāzŏ́ and ĭdjāzūdŭ́ are striking; is there perhaps some connection between the wrestling matches and the idjāzŏ́ masked dances?